Oxford Democrat.

No. 45, Vol. 5, New Series. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, March 17, 1846. Old Series. No. 3, Vol. 15.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
C. W. Millett,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms;—the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance.

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EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

THE STORY TELLER.

From Neal's Saturday Gazette.

MARRYING A COMMONER.

BY ENNA DUVAL.

'Good bye, Miss Mary—may I tell mamma I have been good?'

'And me,' said another little prattler, 'kiss me dear Miss Mary.' The young teacher stooped her graceful neck, to receive the caresses of the affectionate children, as they crowded around her at the dismissal of the school; and with praises to one, persuasions to another, and urgings to a third, mingled with sweet loving words and caresses, she parted with them for the day.

And there she sat alone, that fair young girl, busily and thoughtfully engaged;—arranging first a work box left in the "most admired disorder" by its little owner, then examining a copy which displayed great improvement in its straggling strokes and pot-hooks; and then "putting to rights' her desk. She was beautiful. Sweet Mary Dale! Her soft brown eyes looked placidly and patiently around, and snatches of ringing melody came in low murmurs from her rosy curved lips, as if to cheer her in her tasks. She seemed from 'top to toe' a lady, born and bred One could not but admire the tiny foot, that stole out from beneath the plain chintz gown, that fitted so neatly her graceful floating figure; the white delicately formed hand, and classically shaped head that sat so well on the fine neck; the chesnut brown hair that lay in glossy waves on the fair brow, and stole from over the comb that fain would have checked its luxuriance, in rich curls—'each one of which seemed to have caught a sunbeam prisoner;' the oval face and delicately tinted cheek, with the long lashes that fell upon it, veiling the softest eyes. All gave evidence of 'gentle blood.' And so she was of 'gentle blood,' dear reader her grandfather, by her mother's side was an honest mechanic—but one of 'nature's noblemen;'—therefore was Mary a peeress in her own right. But she was poor—very poor—and labored hard from the rising of the sun until long after its setting, for the maintenance of her family and 'bonnie self.'

While she was busily occupied in preparing a piece of work to employ the tiny hands of some troublesome little prattler on the following day—the school-room door opened and a lady entered. She was apparently middle aged; but notwithstanding the expression of discontent and fretfulness, her face bore evidence of former beauty.—That she was conscious of having possessed beauty, the delicate, tasteful arrangement of her pretty morning costume proved. The soft lace of the modest little cap, just shaded sufficiently the cheeks, that had once been full; and the bloosom-hued ribbons cast over them a tint nature had before supplied. With a languid, lady like air, she paused upon the threshold, saying, 'I have been waiting ever since the door closed on the last child, in hopes you would come to my room. What has detained you? I should suppose you would have had enough of this hateful place—it is now past four:' and she held up a tiny watch that hung from her wrist.

'Come in, dear mother,' replied the young girl; 'I have been so busy that I quite forgot the time; and moreover I thought you were dining at Aunt Elton's.'

'How could you think so?' answered the mother in fretful tone, as she took a seat placed for her near the window by her daughter. 'To-night they give their first party of the season, you know. I verily believe you have forgotten it. I went there, this morning, but I just found myself in the way; the whole house is in hurry and confusion. By the way, your aunt requested you should come around soon, she wishes you to make some arrangements for her. Florence is out of humor, completely, with the pretty Parisian dress which has just arrived and there are a dozen other things for which you are needed."

'Oh, dear!' replied Mary, as a shade of vexation crossed her fair brow, 'I had quite forgotten this party. I really do not know how I can go. However, I will go and make what little alteration may be necessary in Florence's dress, arrange her beautiful locks, and put the last finishing touches to the drawing and supper rooms; all this will not take me long, then I can return in time to finish Alice's little coat. She could not take a walk to-day for the want of it.'

'Is the girl crazy?' exclaimed the mother.—'You do not mean to say, Mary Dale, that you have no intention of remaining at the party?—Why you are positively wild. I can tell you there are fifty girls who would give their little fingers to be at the fashionable recherche at Mrs Elton's to-night.'

'Yes, but dear mamma, those fifty girls are differently situated from me—they do not value their fingers so much as I do mine. But indeed I do feel so very languid and good-for-nothing the next day after one of aunt Elton's large parties. I am not situated for such amusements; I never enjoy myself.'

'Why, at one of her parties last winter,' rejoined her mother, 'you said you enjoyed yourself so much. You waltzed and danced with that Mr Ridley, as though you knew not fatigue.'

The blush deepened on Mary's cheek, and she bent more earnestly over her work, as she replied, 'True, dear mother, but I was unfit for school the next day, you know, and it was a week before every thing went regular again.'

'Oh, that hateful school!' exclaimed the mother, 'it mortifies me beyond expression.—Here, I see other girls, on all sides, succeeding in society, with not one half your beauty. Depend upon it, Mary, that paltry little infant school will ruin your prospects.'

'I hope not dear mother,' replied the daughter laughing. 'I think I am succeeding finely—My school this season is the largest in the city.'

'Nonsense,' said Mrs Dale; you know what I mean. There was that Mr Ridley—I am almost sure he was, or intended, addressing you, until he discovered that Mrs Elton's beautiful niece was a 'school madam.'

'Never! dear mother, never!' replied Mary energetically; Louis Ridley is too independent to be influenced by such silly prejudices. But,' she added, in a more quiet tone, bending over her desk to conceal her blushes from her mother—I can assure you he was no lover of mine;' and a half sigh escaped her.

'Whether he was or not is of no consequence now,' answered Mrs Dale, with affected composure; 'for your aunt Elton announced with much ceremony this morning, before some morning visitors—who were admitted for the express purpose, I believe—Florence's engagement with Mr Ridley, and dilated on his great wealth with great triumph. Her delight was evident that Florence in her second season, should secure the finest match in society. I could not refrain from asking her, as if unconscious of giving annoyance, if she remembered what occupation Mr. Ridley's father had followed. She pretended not to remember, but I recollected it well, and recalled to her memory that when we were young girls, Louis Ridley's father was a poor journeyman carpenter. Well, luck is everything in this world; here I, who was born to my carriage am suffering from poverty, while he who was reared in a hovel, comparatively, is at thirty-five worth a million.'

Mrs. Dale continued these peevish remarks, never noting the mute affliction and surprise of her daughter, who sat at her desk, hastily working all unconscious of her employment. At last wearied with fretting, the mother arose saying,

'Well Mary, when you finish your work which seems truly never-ending, I will accompany you to your aunts. Dear me!' she continued, as she passed from the room 'if you had only one half of Florence's management, you would have been married well, long ere this. But I was born for trouble.'

Fast fell poor Mary's tears on the little piece of sewing, after he mother closed the door.—Disappointment and mortification almost distracted her. Poor girl! she was to know the misery of unrequited love, with the rest of her troubles. She had loved Louis Ridley; not as her cousin Florence had loved him—for his money—but for the high, noble qualities he possessed; and had he been a poor journeyman carpenter, as was his father, her love would have been the same. She felt humiliated, for she now understood, that his intentions had been to her but the promptings of mere friendship, and the overflowings of a warm heart. He knew from the first that she kept at school; for at the commencement of their acquaintance, at the memorable party alluded to by her mother, their conversation had been about his little sister Ella, who was one of her favorite pupils. She had met him many, many times afterwards at her aunts, and then he had always been so kind and attentive to her, that she permitted, unconsciously, the respect she felt for him to deepen into love. It was very unmaidenly, dear reader, but still it was so, and our poor Mary suffered enough to be pardoned for the fault. She upbraided herself for allowing her vanity so to blind her to the fact, that it was because she was the beautiful Florence's cousin, and his little pet sister's teacher, she had received from him such earnest and kind attentions.—A summons from her impatient mother dried her tears, and she hastened to fulfil her binding.

Mrs Dale and Mrs Elton were daughters as has been mentioned, of an honest mechanic. Their father commenced life without a penny. Thrifty, and honest, and energetic he succeeded in business. He purchased lots on the outskirts of the city when low in price, that increased in value to an immence amount; he succeeded in every thing he attempted; he was one of those who are called by the world 'lucky fellows.' Industry thrift, energy and judgment, are, however, generally the "Open Sesames" to fortune. He had but two children—daughters; and when he and his good wife Peggy died, they left their girls coheiresses to an immense fortune. Mrs Dale had been, as she said, born to her carriage, and princely splendor surrounded her early life.—Their fortunes and fine persons obtained for them grand matches, that is, in point of family; they both married scions of the aristocracy, who condescended to make use of the thrifty mechanics money, though in their hearts, they shuddered at the wretched necessity of such a *mesalliance*. Mrs. Daly's husband proved to be a spendthrift; and after running through her fine fortune, he died suddenly, leaving her with five children to struggle along in life. Two followed their heartless dissipated father, and three were left to get along in the world as they best could. The eldest was Mary, and a treasure, indeed was she to her helpless mother. Many of Mary's vacations, during her girlhood, had been spent with an aunt of her mother's—a strong-minded, sensible woman, who had done much toward making Mary what she was to her family—a comfort and a support. This aunt had died a year or two previous; but the recollection of her sterling precepts, was to Mary, as a beacon and guide, through her life of trial. Immediately on learning the state of her father's affairs, after his death she come forth energetically, and announced her determination to support her mother. She opened an infant school, and though young, sorrow, and her aunt's good training, had so strengthened and matured her mind, that her success was very encouraging, and she had, as she had said, the second winter of her school, the largest one in the city.

Poor Mrs Dale could do nothing but repine at the loss of her fortune, and her at the disgrace brought upon her, by Mary's condescending to become a school teacher; but she comforted herself with the pretty clothing Mary's industry permitted her still to indulge in, and with going to all the gay parties given by her dashing, stylish sister, and her other gay friends.

Mrs. Elton had been a little more fortunate.—Her husband had proved to be neither a gambler nor an inebriate; but a man of most elegant and expensive tastes; selfish—supremely so, and large as Mrs Elton's fortune was the income of it never bore the expenses of their establishment.—They had a large family of girls and boys, each of whom had to be sent to the most expensive schools and dressed in the most extravagant style. Mr. Elton's father had been a half-pay English "Captain of H. B. M. Service,' and according to his own account, the younger son of a nobleman. These aristocratic *emigres* are all younger sons of noblemen, we believe—how many younger sons those noblemen must have! However, this may have been, it was sufficient to establish him in 'society;' and Mrs Elton's husband had all the hereditary expensive taste, that a grandson of a nobleman ought to have. Her eldest daughter had married well; and the season previous, she had launched into society her beauty—Florence; from her success she expected much.—'Remember Florence,' said her mother, 'I shall give you but two seasons; you must do your best my love—then Clara must have the chance.—Laura went right off my hands without trouble, and you are much prettier than she.' This constantly repeated, of course had effect.

Florence Elton was beautiful—magnificently beautiful. She had a faultless face, with a dark flashing eye, and a luxurious form, fitted for a Juno. She was aristocratic to the very tips of her tiny, taper fingers, and never forgave the unfortunate fate that had not placed her in what she deemed her proper sphere; and when regarding her beautiful person in the Psyche glass of her dressing room, she thought she should have been at least, the Right Hon. daughter of an English earl. Her first season passed brilliantly. She carried everything before her. That is so far as admiration was concerned; but it must be confessed *sub rosa*, there were but few offers. The young gentlemen admired, worshipped and danced attendance, but when they thought of marriage, they shruged their shoulders, and concluded that the fair Florence was by far too expensive an article for them to possess—they could admire but no more. She had lovers it is true, that were in earnest, but not of the sort she wished. She had all her father's holy aristocratic horror of a *mesalliance*, and she had resolved, upon entering society that mere wealth should not satisfy her as it had Laura—no—she must never 'marry a commoner.' But her first season passed, and after the summer spent at some gay watering place, where she had been as usual the reigning belle, she began to tremble for her success.

'Your last winter, dear Elorence,' said her mother, in quiet, well-bread tones, at the commencement of her second season, and Clara began to hurry her to make up her mind. 'Do get married, Florry,' said her promising sister, 'do not be so grand in your expectations. You will never succeed, and next winter you will only hamper me.' In the train of her availables was Louis Ridley. He had been struck with her beauty on her first appearance in 'society,' to which his immense wealth gave him an entree. She had regarded with contempt her mother's expressions of delight at his attentions. He was a 'commouer.' She would never marry him. But she now began to think differently. A 'commoner' so wealthy as Mr Ridley was not to be disregarded; and visions of a handsome establishment, jewels, settlement, &c., floated through her brain; and on the commencement of this second season she permitted herself to unite in her mother's schemes to bring Mr Ridley to her feet. This was not difficult. She had been sufficiently indifferent to him, to cause him to imagine—men are very blind on that score—that he was at last preferred for himself, and not for his money; and the affair had just been concluded—the wished-for offer made the evening previous to their first grand party of the season.

Mrs Elton's heart beat high, as she saw Louis Ridley's fine, handsome form bend over her daughter in earnest conversation, in the presence of the assembled crowd of fashionables, in her drawing rooms, on that evening. He was so studiously attentive to all the *petit soins* of a lover. She was a happy woman, and she gazed around with gratified pride. Florence was looking beautifully. Mary's clever fingers had caused the costly dress to look a *nuvir*, and her exquisite taste had arranged her cousin's beautiful hair, just in the style Louis Ridley most admired. The music was in perfect order. Mary had placed Florence's finest songs exactly where they could be found at a moment's warning. She had scattered *bijouterie* and beautiful books just where they should be; and odorous hot-house plants breathed through the library and the long windows of the balcomes, the most delicious fragrance But where was she, the self-forgetting Mary? Not in this gay, brilliant crowd. There was her mother, rejoicing in the possession of a pretty new gown, and one of 'Sister Elton's" beautiful Parisian caps; but no Mary—not in the luxurious library, nor in any cozy recess of the large drawing-rooms could she be found.—'Bright eyes were glancing,' and merry voices ringing, but the soft, dove like eyes of Mary beamed not amongst them. In the little parlor of their residence, there she sat sewing most industriously on the warm tiny coat of her darling little sister Alice—a fine, frank-looking boy of nine or ten years of age was studying at the table beside her, and every little while she would have to lay down her work to assist him in the difficult lesson he was so earnestly bent on accomplishing. True her eyes were swollen, and her cheeks were flushed, and the beautiful coral lip that trembled with restrained emotion told of a severe struggle that was going on within. But Duty that

"Stern daughter of the voice of God!"

stood before the fainting spirit, and did calm

—"the weary strife of frail humanity."

She had made all the arrangemenis that Aunt Elton wished, long before the assembling of the visitors, and then, when that weary task was accomplished she pleaded to return home. "I am not well," she said, in trembling tones, "dear mother, let me go this once."

"You must have taken a shocking cold, in truth," said her mother, looking at her. "Your red eyes and swollen face will do you but little credit; therefore, I suppose you may as well go You never look well when you ought."

The evening passed gaily to the merry throng at Mrs. Elton's. There were undoubtedly sad hearts and envious ones, and many ill-natured speeches on "Miss Elton's success," as such things are called—but why search for all this, when the surface is courteous, happy and well-bred. All seemed joyous. Song and laughter rung out, as though heart-aching sorrow was not in this world.

The engagement was announced, and every one concluded, from the publicity of the engagement, that the marriage was not far off. Louis Ridley was a happy man; he gazed on the happy creature beside him, and thought Paradise was surely opening to him. Life had always been beautiful, but now there seemed beaming over it the violet radience of an Eden life. In the prime of life,—wealthy, and possessing the heart of a young, beautiful woman; one who loved him for himself; who was so blest as he? And he revelled in these fond imaginings. Day followed day in this delicious dream-life. They were to sail for Europe immediately after their marriage, for which event great preparations were being made by the elated Mrs. Elton. But the lover and his fair lady were permitted to pass their hours uninterrupted together. Florence consoled herself for the trouble of "playing pretty," during this season of courtship, in glorious dreams of the future; and whilst listening to her lover's raphsodies, and anticipations of their delightful sojourn abroad, which was to be to him a gratification of taste and intellect—to enjoy the exquisite productions of art, and view those spots so famed in classic story; she was imagining the brilliant circles of Paris and Florence, the fine cameos she would obtain in Italy, the costly shawls, gay clothing and magnificent jewelry she would purchase in Paris.

One morning Mr. Ridley received a note from Mr. Elton, requesting to see him, in order, as he wrote, that they might arrange some affairs previous to the approaching wedding. Surprised and perplexed, he waited immediately on that gentleman at his office anxious to know what these portentous affairs were, that needed arrangment. After some hesitation, the bland courteous Mr. Elton managed to make his intended son-in-law understand that he wished to settle some amount of property on Florence. "Any amount," said the father, "that you may consider in just proportion to your fortune. You know best, my dear sir."

"Certainly, if you wish it," said the astonished gentlemen. "But it is not necessary, I assure you; my own estate is sufficiently large to dispense with the necessity of depriving yourself of one penny of your own fortune. But whatever may be Florence's future share of your estate, I am perfectly willing it should be settled as firmly on her as you wish—but do not deprive yourself of that share, or even a portion of it, during life-time. I would freely marry my lovely Florence, were she penniless."

Mr. Elton amongst his other hereditary talents, piqued himself on being a skillful politician and diplomatist; but though he had pulled many wires in the vast machinery of political affairs, and fancied himself very clever in all sorts of delicate difficulties, here was one that almost baffled him. He at last, however, succeeded in making the surprised lover understand that *he* was expected to make the settlement; *he* was to pay for his adored Florence; that the selfish father held up his lovely daughter for sale. Words would almost fail to describe his contempt and indignation, though love restrained the utterance of his feelings.

"You are yet in business, Mr. Ridley," urged Mr. Elton—the ice once broken—Mr. Ridley's understanding enlightened—Mr. Elton grew eloquent and luminous. "You may fail, and find yourself bereft of fortune. This portion which you now settle on your wife in the days of prosperity, will be in adversity something to retire upon!"

"No sir!" replied the indignant young man; "while I have money, my wife shall enjoy the comforts and luxuries freely, that money can purchase; but should I meet with misfortunes, the sacred words uttered on the altar make my wife and myself as one, and as one, must we bear those reverses. If I judge Florence aright, her noble spirit would disdain to live in luxury on the money that should in justice belong to her husband's creditors."

The father saw he had gone too far, and hasily assured him of Florence's ignorance of the application, throwing the weight of the whole affair on his own anxiety for his daughter's future prospects.

"We look differently on these things, my dear sir," he said. "When I married my wife, it was only her earnest opposition, that prevented me from having the whole estate settled on her; but I have always acted since, as though it were—never touching the principal."

This was untrue; but he was in difficulty; and his system of diplomacy permitted him to extricate himself as he best could. They parted, mutually dissatisfied with each other;—but Louis never mingled, for one instant his lovely Florence with the disgusting affair. Some hours afterwards, he turned his steps towards the stately residence of his ladye love. The front door being open, he entered, without troubling a servant to announce him. The drawing-rooms were unoccupied. He lingered near the embroidery frame; with love's sweet imaginings dwelling on the tracery of her beautiful fingers;—the music book was open at one at one of his favorite songs;—the very atmosphere seemed filled with love's balmy fragrance. Ah! that ever such happy dreams should be dispelled. Why was not the lovely Florence as true, and honest, as she was beautiful? He waited for her appearance; when there came floating on the air, the sounds of her delicious voice. She had entered the library, which was adjoining, and her mother and hersell were evidently in high conversation.—He was about joining them, when as he was crossing the room to do so, the first sentence that fell from his Florence's lips, detained him a listener. From Mother Eve came our curiosity; but like her we are always punished for the gratification of it.

"Not make a settlement?" she exclaimed, in angry tones. "Why, is it outrageous?—What does he think I marry him for? I who, with my beauty and birth, am entitled to soar far beyond him."

The mother coincided with her daughter's indignant expressions, but gently endeavored to soften her anger. It was in vain. She continued,

"Here, I have condescended to visit all his stupid, vulgar relations, and brought myself to submit to give up all my brilliant expectations of marrying in accordance with my birth; and he refuses to settle on me a portion of his paltry fortune, that he may render me dependent on his bounty, daily doled out, as if he had chosen me out of his own vulgar set. I will not marry him."

"Florence! Florence!" exclaimed the affrighted mother. "Do not be so impetuous, I beg of you. To break the engagement now is impossible—you have gone too far. Besides, what would the world say? We could give no possible excuse, and you would lose all chance for the future. Remember, dearest, he is very, very wealthy; and Laura had no settlements."

"That is nothing to me," replied Florence, "if Laura chose to yield her rights, as an Elton, I ought not. But," she added, evidently a little influenced by her mother's words, "I suppose I must yield to my sad fate. But I will lead a life of splendor, if I do marry him."

"Which you never will," said Mr. Ridley, entering the room, and fronting the terrified mother and daughter. "No, Miss Elton, we have been mutually deceived. It is *not* impossible to break the engagement; for I would sooner enter my grave, than take you—Florence Elton, as I now know you—for my wife."

He turned, and left the room. Mrs. Elton and her daughter gazed at each other in mutual despair; at last, with a shriek of anguish, and a mortified pride, the passionate girl gave vent to a fearful burst of feeling. But passion and regret were of no avail, for Mr. Ridley announced amongst his friends, on all sides, that the engagement was at end, and a week or so afterwards sailed for Europe.

"I am sincerely sorry for you, Florry," said her father, shrugging his shoulders coolly, the day the affair came out. "You must be more careful another time. You know that amongst us politicians, want of success is equivalent to a fault," and with his accustomed courtesy, he handed her to the dinner table.

"The next time," muttered the disappointed mother—"I wonder when she will have another chance after this noise. But Clara shall come out next season, that I am resolved, and I hope she will profit by her sister's example."

Eight or ten years passed by, causing, as time always does, many changes, both for the better and the worse. Louis Ridley, after a long absence abroad, returned to his native city, bringing with him a lady whom he had married a few years previous to his return. She was young, as beautiful as the fair Florence had been; alas! that "*had been*,"—and although wealthy and belonging to an old Puritan family, of New England, she did not disdain to "marry the commoner." She loved her husband

with deep tenderness, and her love was founded on the great respect she entertained for his high and noble character. And Florence Elton had to witness their happiness and splendor. Season after season had passed, and she still remained unmarried. She attended regularly the *debut*—then the marriage, of each sister, as they followed in succession—each season determining to secure a *parti* for herself. At one time she laid desperate seige to a stylish German Count, who, just as he was about to fling his title and fortune at her feet, was discovered to be an imposter—a hair-dresser by profession. Her last desperate attempt was upon the heart of an old gouty *millionaire* she met at the Springs, who left without noticing her delicate attentions.

But where was the gentle, self-denying Mary? Ah! thank Heaven! goodness does prosper, even though the wicked clouds of this world seek to prevent it. She suffered much, at first, from her misplaced love; but she had too much to occupy her mind, morning, noon, and night, to permit her yielding up one moment to the "luxury of sweet sadness." Her brother George was to educate, and little darling Alice to be cared for; then her mother's luxuries,—necessaries to her,—were to be obtained. The everyday cares of real life, are an admirable antidote for the suffering of unrequited love. She soon rose above her trouble, and at last almost forgot she had ever cherished such a dream. Another and a stronger love took possession of her heart, for one whom she had known from childhood; who had, like herself, been tried in the school of adversity, but had triumphed over all difficulties. And when he sought our gentle Mary's love,—who had been his boyhood's idol, the goddess of the dreams which would steal over him when poring "o'er the musty tome" in manhood—he offered to her a name that stood high in the land; he was one that his countrymen "delighted to honor." She had been a happy wife for some time, when Louis Ridley and his fair bride returned; and when they met in the world she looked on her husband and smiled, as a recollection of her girlish vanity and romance stole across her memory.

29th Congress.——1st Session.

MONDAY, March 2.

IN SENATE. Several private bills were reported by Committees. Mr Fairfield presented the petition of citizens of Maine, praying the establishment of a marine hospital within the limits of that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr F. also presented the petition of citizens of the State of Maine, praying an amendment of the preemption laws in favor of actual settlers on the public lands; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Oregon resolutions were then taken up.

Mr Breese commenced a speech in favor of claiming all Oregon up to 54 40, and spoke to the adjournment.

IN HOUSE. Mr McConnell made a personal explanation in relation to his colleague, (Mr. Chapman's) land investment, and in reply to the attack of the "Columbian Fountain," (a temperance paper) upon him.

The N. Jersey contested election case was taken up.

Mr Hamlin addressed the house against the report of the majority and in favor of giving the seat to Mr Farlee, the contestant, upon the ground that college students voted for Mr Runk, who had no right to vote.

Mr Dobbin replied, and argued in favor of Mr Runk's right to his seat.

Mr Chapman followed, and spoke in favor of the minority report and in favor of Mr Farlee's receiving the seat. In the course of his remarks he alluded to a remark from Mr Harper, that his, (Mr Chapman's,) doctrine was that education made whigs, and that no man of light and knowledge had the right to vote, and pronounced the same a calumny unworthy of any man upon that floor. He had never said such a thing.

Before any vote was taken the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 3.

IN SENATE. A communication from the navy department was received, and 5000 extra copies ordered to be printed.

Mr Clayton offered a resolution calling on the President for all correspondence on our foreign relations since the 4th of February. Lies over.

Mr H. Johnson, of Louisiana, offered a joint resolution for the construction of a fort in Louisiana,

Mr Niles, that the resolution to print extra copies of the document relative to post roads to the Pacific be recommitted to the Committee on Printing. Agreed to.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr Dayton, relative to the necessity of increasing the military and marine force of the country, was taken up, and on motion of Mr Sevier, was postponed for the present.

The Oregon resolutions were taken up, and Mr Dayton took the floor and delivered a speech on the notice.

IN HOUSE. Mr Dunlap presented the petition of the children of Thomas, and Rebecca Pool, late of Brunswick, Cumberland County, Maine, for an allowance of a revolutionary pension due under the act of 1835 and 1836: referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr Hilliard's resolution calling on the postmaster general in regard to the mail arrangements between the U. States and foreign countries, and to state the terms, &c., was taken up and adopted

The New Jersey contested election case was taken up and further discussed: but without taking any question the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.

IN SENATE. After some unimportant business the Senate proceeded to the special order of the day, and the Oregon debate was resumed.

Mr Haywood, who was entitled to the floor, commenced his speech with an elaborate defence of the President's course in relation to the Oregon negotiation.

Mr H. then presented a brief view of the state of the Oregon question; and contended that the President now stood where he stood in August last—viz; upon the line of 49 deg.—and that no where in his message could it be shown that he stood upon 54 deg., 40m. Although he believed our title to be clear, he offered to compromise on 49 deg., and although he had withdrawn to offer, he still held the door open for Great Britain to enter upon that line.

Mr. H. was in favor of the notice, as a great moral weapon to place in the hands of the Executive. He thought the question must be settled at all peaceably—and said he would stand by the President upon the line of 49 deg.; and below that line substantially, he would never consent to yield the territory, be the consequences be what they may.

Mr Haywood had some slight altercation with Mr Allen, while commenting on the remark of the Senator from Ohio, that "England dare not go to war with the U. States,' and before he closed his speech a motion was carried to adjourn.

IN HOUSE. Mr Seammon presented the petition of Charles Wardsworth, and others, heirs at law of the late General Peleg Wardsworth for commutation pay, for services rendered in the revolutionary war, by the said Gen. Wardsworth: referred to the committee on Revolutionary Claims. The petition of Lewis P Hillard and 76 others, citizens of Kennebec, Maine, deprecating the evils of war, and praying Congress, in some constitutional mode, to propose to other governments a congress of nations, for the purpose of proceeding by a code of international laws for a peaceble adjustment of national disputes: referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House again took up the New Jersey election case.

The state of the question, at the adjournment yesterday, was this:

The majority of the committee had recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Isaac G. Farlee, is not entitled to a seat in this House, as a representative from the State of New Jersey.

Which said resolution Mr Hamlin had heretofore moved to amend, by striking out all after the word 'resolved,' and inserting the following:

That John Runk is not entitled to a seat upon this floor. That Isaac G Farlee, having received a majority of the legal votes of the legally qualified voters of the third congressional district of New Jersey, is entitled to his seat upon this floor.

The subject was debated at length. The point of difference appeared to be, whether certain college students, who voted at the election, had a legal and constitutional right to vote.

A vote was finally taken on Mr Hamlin's amendment, which resulted in its rejection—yeas 76, nays 112.

The report of the majority, declaring that Isaac G Farlee is not elected, was then adopted—yeas 119, nays 66.

Mr Hamlin then offered the following:

Resolved, That John Runk is not entitled to a seat, &c. This resolution was rejected—yeas 96, nays 96—a tie—the Speaker then voted in the negative, making the vote stand yeas 96, nays 97.

The result of this vote is, that Mr Runk retains his seat

Mr Sawyer sent a letter to the Clerk's desk, taken from the New York Tribune, giving some account of his personal habits in the House, and holding him up to ridicule. Mr. S.' after making his complaint, resumed his seat, when Mr Brinkerhooff, of Ohio, moved 'the expulsion of the reporters and letter-writers of the Tribune.'

The previous question was ordered, and the Resolution adopted expelling the reporters and letter-writers of the Tribune, by a vote of 119 to 48. The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 5.

IN SENATE. Mr Haywood of N. C. resumed and concluded his speech on Oregon. He advocated giving the notice. He was in favor of a settlement by negotiation on the 49th parallel.—He discussed the pledge of the Baltimore Convention, with a view to shew that it was not binding on the Senate; nearly half of the Senate were Whigs, and of course it was not binding on them. It was not binding on the South Carolina Senators, because they were not represented in Convention, and it was the two South Carolina votes which defeated the Notice last season. His State could not be bound by the pledge, because it voted against Mr Polk, and repudiated the whole proceeding of the Baltimore Convention.

Mr H. went on to show, that the design of all this outcry about Oregon, was to get up a new candidate for the Presidency in the West—to make great officers of small men. This had been started as a Western question, though the West had no right to Oregon, even from contiguity beyond 49. But it had been started and gone. He would stem the torrent, even if standing alone, as far as he could. This was a question of party politics and President making, and nothing else.

Mr H. repeated to-day, in strong terms, his declaration, that the President's views had been misrepresented here, by those who had undertaken to speak for him, in regard to his position on the Oregon question; and that the Presidents manifest intention was to compromise upon 49.

Mr H. was of the opinion, that it would be extremely impolitic to send back the House Resolution and reopen the subject there for agitation. He had no objection to Mr Crittenden's amendment, if the act was to originate here.

As to Mr Colquit's proposition, he opposed it for many reasons, which he gave at length;—one of which was, that it appeared to him to insist upon a compromise between the 49th and the Columbia River, which he himself could not agree to. When Mr H. concluded his remarks

Mr Calhoun made a brief explanation merely in regard to the last protocol, and the reasons for signing it, which were, that the British minister had not instructions to proceed further—The claim of this Government was at that time, for the whole country drained by the Columbia river and its tributaries.

Mr Hannegan rose to make some remarks upon what he considered the most extraordinary speech he had ever heard in his life. He wished to put a question to the Senator from N Carolina, and he had reduced it to writing; Had the Senator the authority of the President of the U. S. directly or indirectly, to state, that he would compromise the Oregon question on the 49th

Mr Haywood. What I have said, I will print. What I said on this subject, I wrote before I said it, for fear of some mistake. I said, that for the President to authorize any one, in his present situation, to state what he would do, would be unwise and impolitic.

Mr Allen. I construe the answer of the Senator into a negative.

Mr Haywood. I have already endeavored to prove that the Senator was a bad hand at construction.

Mr. Allen. The Senator assumed to speak of the President of the United States. If he did not speak upon his authority, I stand ready to deny, that he expressed the views of the President.

Some further questioning took place, but Mr Haywood declined to answer.

Mr Hannegan said it was not necessary for his purpose that the Senator should answer any question. In reply to the Senator, he would say, that there was no truth in man, and no meaning in language, if the President was not committed to 54 40. He had stood committed to it before all the world since 1844, as he went on to show from his Cincinnati letter, his message, and other sources. If the President should turn traitor, and betray the standard which was committed to him, he for one would resent it without fear or hesitation.

But, (said Mr H.) for the President, I deny the intentions, which the Senator from North Carolina attributes to him—intentions which, if really entertained by him would make him an infamous man—ay, an infamous man. [He Mr H.,] told the Senate yesterday unless I grossly misunderstood him, along with several friends around me—"that the president had occasionally stickings-in, parenthetically, to gratify—what? the ultraisms of the country and of party; whilst he reposed in the White House with no intentions of carrying out those parenthetical sticking-in." In plain words, he represents the President as parenthetically sticking in a few hollow and false words to cajole the "ultraisms of the country?" What is this, need I ask, but charging upon the President, conduct the most vile and infamous? If this allegation be true, these intentions of the President must sooner or later come to light, and when brought to light what must follow but irretrievable disgrace? So long as one human eye remains to linger on the page of history the story of his abasement will be read sending him and his name together to an infamy so profound, a damnation so deep that the hand of resurrection will never be able to drag him forth. He who is a traitor to his country can never have forgiveness of God, and cannot ask mercy of man. I ask the Senator whether he came here charged with missives from the President, or whether he assumed the dogmatic style on his own responsibility, and—

Mr Mangum called to order.

President. Let him proceed.

Mr Hannegan said he did not intend to use language disrespectful to the Senate. He said: We are told that this question was agitated in the country for the purpose of putting small men into large offices. I have seen small men in large offices before to-day. "Small men in large offices!" "The country agitated to put small men in large offices!" Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. The proverb is somewhat stail, but it is a salutary one; and even some great men may occasionally be reminded of it to their profit. Let me tell the Senator from North Carolina, that for my own part, I would much sooner be found a small man seeking a high place, than the subservient, pliant, supple tool—the cringing flatterer, the fawning sycophant, who crouches before power, and hurries from its back stairs to bring before the Senate its becks, and nods, and wreathed smiles—The last steamer from Europe, it is said, puts this question in such a position that for Oregon we can get free trade. Free trade I love dearly; but never will it be bought by me by the territory of my country! He who would entertain such an idea is a traitor to his country. I speak for myself, and my own section of the country.—Free trade for a surrender of the ports and harbors on the Pacific! Never, sir never.

Whence this movement for free trade on the part of England? Does not every one know that she has been driven into this course by the outcries of starving millions? that she has been forced into this policy by the landowners, to save their lives from the knife of the midnight assassin, and their palaces from the torch of the prowling incendiary? But the West is to have a new and most profitable market. Some of us know that from the Baltic England would get her wheat long before we could send a ton into her market. I advert to this simply because I do not know that I shall have another opportunity to do so. I have only to add that so far as the whole tone, spirit, and meaning of the remarks of the senator from North Carolina, are concerned, if they speak the language of James K. Polk, James K. Polk has spoken words of falsehood, and with the tongue of a serpent.

Mr. Evans then moved that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was put, carried, and the Senate accordingly adjourned.

IN HOUSE. Mr. Dunlap presented the petition of citizens of Portland, in the State of Maine, praying for the extension of the pension laws to the widows of the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, who were married subsequent to 1794: referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

The House occupied the day in discussing the river and harbor bill.

FRIDAY, March 6.

The SENATE did not sit.

IN HOUSE. The House voted to Mr. Farlee, the unsuccessful contestant in the New Jersey election case, pay and mileage as a member, up to March 4th.

A resolution to make a similar allowance to Mr. Botts of Virginia, was offered, but objected to, and was not renewed.

On Saturday, neither House was in session.

OUR TERRITORY.—Exclusive of Russia, we are as large as all Europe—twice the size of China—ten times that of France—sixteen times that of Great Britain.

SEEKING A WIFE.—When one dives for pearls, he generally encounters a shark in the way.

From the Saco Democrat.

"STATE OF THE OREGON QUESTION."

The above is the head of an editorial article in the Bangor Courier, of Feb. 17th. The writer seem to indulge the idea that war will be the inevitable consequence of the "*Notice*" which Congress has, with such unanimity given to Great Britain. He rather censures the administration for not consenting to leave the decision of this question to a "*Jury of picked men.*" The proposition of the British minister amounting in substance to it is, was undignified, if not foolish. That both the *proposition* and the *manner* of presenting it by the writer in the Courier may appear alike ridiculous, we will repeat it: "Mr. Polk erred in not consenting to leave the decision of this question to a jury of picked men."

Supposing the question had been left to a "jury," and the writer of the article in the Courier had been one of the "*picked*" men and the rest like him, would not their decision have been like that of the Dutch King who made the highlands between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the bed of the St. Johns.

The truth is, England has no more claim to any part of the Oregon teritory than the Bashaw of Tunis. For the benefit of the readers of the Democrat, we will present facts chronologically arranged, which assert our right to the length and breadth of the territory far north of 54 deg. 40 minutes.

In 1783, the treaty of Paris gave to the United States all the territorial right of Great Britain to the country bounded by her treaty with France in 1713 and 1763.

1792 Capt. Gray, of the ship Columbia, discovers the mouth of the Columbia River—sailed up 14 miles and named it.

In 1803, the United States purchased the right of France to the territory west of the Mississippi. In 1804, Clark and Lewis, authorized by Congress, explored the Columbia from its source to its outlet in the Pacific.

In 1811, Astor erects a fort at the mouth of the Columbia called Astoria.

In 1812, Astoria is taken by the English.

In 1818, Astoria is restored the U. States by the English.

In 1819, the right of Spain to the territory on the Pacific north of 42 degrees is ceded to the United States.

In 1820, the treaty between Russia and the United States fixed the boundary of Oregon at 54 deg. 40. min. north latitude.

It may be proper to state that the claims of Russia were very imposing. We shall not present them here, but merely observe that our Government considered it good policy to compromise. But England has never had so much as the shadow of a claim. Malte Brun, the celebrated geographer, speaks of our title as indisputable. He adverts to the doubtful title of Russia of that part extending from the paralel of 49 to 60 degrees north, but does not so. We are told that this question was agitated in the country for the purpose of putting small men into large offices. I have seen small men in large offices before to-day. "Small men in large offices!" "The country agitated to put small men in large offices!" Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. The proverb is somewhat stail, but it is a salutary one; and even some great men may occasionally be reminded of it to their profit. Let me tell the Senator from North Carolina, that for my own part, I would much sooner be found a small man seeking a high place, than the subservient, pliant, supple tool—the cringing flatterer, the fawning sycophant, who crouches before power, and hurries from its back stairs to bring before the Senate its becks, and nods, and wreathed smiles—The last steamer from Europe, it is said, puts this question in such a position that for Oregon we can get free trade. Free trade I love dearly; but never will it be bought by me by the territory of my country! He who would entertain such an idea is a traitor to his country. I speak for myself, and my own section of the country.—Free trade for a surrender of the ports and harbors on the Pacific! Never, sir never.

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him to take. It has, in fact, the approbation of more than seven eights of this nation. Had he pursued a different course, the whole phalanx of whig editors would have been equally clamorous in opposition to the measures recommended by him. Should "nations like individuals endeavor to make themselves of the highest use to humanity," there would be no cause of complaint. Every thing would move on like the symmetry of pearls—but we must conform in some measure to the condition in which we find humanity. When we take possession, as we surely shall, of the whole of the Oregon territory to which we have an undoubted claim, the editor of the Courier will do well to turn missionary, and preach his pacific doctrine to the English, should they by force attempt to dispute our right.

"Every enlightened mind and *loving heart* must desire that all wars should henceforth be unknown among the nations of the earth."

This is a good sentiment, but it comes with a better grace from a divine than from a politician. The writer of it loves the English with a pure gospel affection. He probably would not *resist* them, should they wantonly batter down the city of Bangor. His "loving heart" would prompt him to "administer to their comfort," and contribute to their "aid," to the utmost extent of his means. In such a case he would place himself in a fair way for Thomaston or the gallows.

It was a maxim with President Jackson "not to demand any thing that was not strictly right and just, and not to submit to any thing that was wrong." President Polk adopted the same rule, and we dare assert that his firmness, as it is a distinguished trait in his character, will lead him to act up to this maxim to the very letter. How will this apply to the English government? Let their cruelty, injustice and robberies in Hindoostan answer this question. If more be wanting, look at their recent war with China, and that will tell the story. They are the same nation now and their policy is the same. But they will not proclaim war with this nation. Their interest, their safety, their all, is against such a course. This nation not only demands their rights, but no nation on earth dares to withhold them. M.

THE ARBITRATION SCHEME.

The *Washington Union*, after stating many objections to arbitration, and also drawing up a correct and valid indictment against the whig party for its many breaches of the law-patriotic, charges that the whole scheme of arbitration was gotten up in order to give the Whig party a *position*. We thought as much before, and the outbreak of Mr. Mangum in the Senate—the counterfeit passion with which he delivered himself, is to our mind corroborative proof of the charge embraced in the "arbitration plot." The Union says:

"There is yet a "lower deep profound" beneath even this "Serbonian Bog" of party failure and discomfiture, into which some leading men of the Whigs (not all, not all,) *have* resolved—perhaps we may say *have* resolved—that the Whig party must descend. This "*lower deep*" is the scheme already doomed to wide and lasting celebrity under the name of the ARBITRATION PLOT.

Under the very most favorable circumstances, arbitration must always be an exceptionable and suspicious mode of adjusting territorial questions. Especially must this be so, when the people and not the government are recognized as the rightful owners of the soil. Most especially must this be so, when the question arises in fact between a great Republic on the one hand, and on the other a great and grasping corporation, which stretches itself out six thousand miles as the arm and hand of an unrelenting commercial and colonizing Monarchy. Arbitration with such a power must always be repugnant to American patriotism. And if the question of *right* be clear—if the chance of *impartial* arbitration be hopeless—if the stake be of immense and incalculable value to one party, and of comparatively very little value to the other—if the value to the parties be indeed exactly in reverse ratio to their respectives rights—and if the party of the worse right have, in fact, by the position, constitution, and character of its Government, all the chance of concentrated and controlling influence over the arbitrating power—then we say, that under such circumstances, (and they are exactly the circumstances of our Oregon controversy with Great Britain,) a resort by our Government to arbitration, even if authorized in express terms by the federal Constitution, must be almost always and every way dangerous and objectionable. But in view of the fact that it is a procedure wholly unknown to our Constitution and foreign to its spirit—that it assumes what is very doubtful, the right of our Government to put the possession of our soil out of the control of our people, who are themselves its owners—in view of all these facts, a resort to arbitration by our Government on a question like the question of Oregon, seems to be a responsibility which no administration, mindful of its relations and of its duties to the people, can ever permit itself in any manner to assume.

But this array of objections to *arbitration in itself*—and we have only glanced at a matter which we may have occasion to discuss more fully hereafter—these objections to arbitration in itself, we say constitute only a tithing—a mere fraction—of the portentous scandal of the *Whig Arbitration Plot.*

We do not believe—it is not suspected—that all the distinguished Whig leaders in Washington concurred in this movement, or participated in the consultations. It is supposed that many of them disdained the machinery of him who affected to be the manager in the scheme. We have some evidence of this indignant feeling in the Boston Atlas, and in the New York Tribune, in seeing the revelations through the medium of the New York Courier.

But that PLOT, in the hands of those who are responsible for it, was nothing more nor less than a deliberate and systematic effort of factious opposition at home, rallying in secret conclave on a controversy between our country and England,

to force an administration charge with our national interests and honor, without its consent, in opposition to its judgment, and in transcendence of its legitimate powers, to put into the arbitrament of an alien, if not estranged, power and policy, the mighty and vital question whether the Pacific slope of North America shall henceforth belong, under God, to Americans?

Shall more be said? Is there one fact yet untold which can add, and add immensely, to the scandal of this thing? Yes: one such fact remains. Here it, people of America! This precious scheme to force the President and his advisers to place four hundred thousand square miles of your land in the discretion and irresponsible control of a foreign power, if not gotten up, was pressed on under the auspices, the suggestion, the instrumentality, the active superintendence, and the special "self-mission" to Washington (God save the mark!) of James Watson Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer! The whole thing is avouched, laid open in all its details, naked, yet not ashamed, in the New York Courier and Enquirer of the 28th ult., under those notorious initials, J. W. W.!—J. W. W!—the "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin" to the masses of the American people, of any scheme, however plausible, on which they might be branded! Comment must stop short on such an announcement—Sir James Mackintosh called some of the proceedings of the committees which governed France in the reign of terror, "*farcical horrors.*" What would the philosopher have said to a revolting farce like this, so encouraged to parade itself in high places of America?

But enough of it—more than enough.—If the Courier speaks truth—and its saying is not yet contradicted—then this scheme was br anded with shame immediately after its birth! it has perished almost before it began its life—a political abortion. Let it pass away from the sight and sense of men!

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MARCH 17, 1846.

THE WISE AND CELEBRATED MAXIM.

"Union, harmony, concession—every thing for the Cause nothing for Men."

Father Ritchie, of the Washington Union, in an article with the above caption in the last number of his weekly, after giving his views in relation to the course of certain members of Congres in relation to President-making,—blending the public interests with scheming for future preferment—by a certain class of politicians, concludes the article as follows:—

"The question of the next presidency came into the debate. If we could believe in the truth of some of the opinions that were suggested, we should but repeat the deep regret that every patriot feels now at the very name of President-making. It is true, that we see allusions occasionally made in the public papers to the question of the succession. It is true, that rumors are now and then afloat about arrangements that are are said to be prepared for promoting the precocious views of the devoted friends of some alledged aspirant. We cannot solemnly believe, that there is any solid foundation for them; for nothing could equal the mischief of such premature aspirations, but the folly of those who would embark in them.—Were we to point out the most direct way of breaking down any man, it would be to start him now, or soon, on the presidential track.—Those who try it at this early day would be sure to be defeated; for it would be an evidence of an ambitious and selfish spirit, which would be sufficient to forfeit the confidence of a great, enlightened, and free people. What! is this noble country, the like of which the sun never shone upon, to be converted into a mere plaything of any man's ambition? Is this great people to be moved backwards and forwards like the pawns upon the chess-board, at the foolish and mischievous bidding of any reckless aspirant? This country belongs to the people. It is their government—their offices to give, and their's to take away. And it is a duty they owe to themselves, to tell all men to wait their will and bide their time. When *they* want a man to serve them, they will call upon him; and not before."

The extract is as applicable to other elective offices as well as that of President, and is pregnant with good sound sense. The latter part of it is worthy of the serious consideration of all.

NEGOTIATION.—We last week published a statement from the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, to the effect, that our Government was determined to submit another offer to Great Britain on the basis of the 49th parallel, &c. The Washington Union says, in relation to this subject and other rumors in relation to the question, as follows:—

"We have no doubt that these are all *visions of the imagination.* No ultimatum has been sent—no offer has been made—none will probably be made, because we humbly conceive it becomes the duty of the British government to offer one in its turn. The theatre of any negotiation has not been shifted to London. And yet the President has not abated in the slightest degree the desire which has been twice expressed by his Secretary of State, to adjust the whole question in a harmonious and peaceable manner. Certainly these rumors are not calculated to advance their object, because they deceive the people of both countries, as to the views and designs of the American government. They only tend to prevent the adoption of the measures which may consummate this desirable object."

Joseph Bryant, Esq., was elected Mayor of Bangor one week ago yesterday by a majority of 201. He was nominated at a "citizens temperance caucus."—There was no strictly party nominations made for Mayor.

For the Democrat.

BRO. MILLETT,—In your paper of last week is a communication signed "R*****," in which the writer violently assails "Sententia," and probably thinks he has so used him up that there is not so much of him left as a grease spot. But selfish men are not always the best judges of their own productions, therefore, we must submit the merits of the case to the decision of your readers.

In reference to the "Good Lord," "Good Devil" policy, discovered by "R*****," it may be said "conduct hath the loudest tongue." And the imfledged chick, with two sets of feet, might personate some one who is "Every thing by turns and nothing long," who having walked with liberal feet awhile, and received no *pap*, has resumed the opposites.

"R*****'s" seems to be wonderfully excited in behalf of the pious lecturer, and he alludes to two of the best anecdotes the speaker uttered, (one of which was repeated several times,) wisely omitting such as "the girl who scratched her toe and it wouldn't stay scratched;" "the girl who sent the fellow home with a flea in his ear;" and "of the girl who imagined she was going to have a *baby* and it would crawl up into the oven and burn to death, Oh! Oh! Oh!" Now if this "friend to truth and justice" does not call such anecdotes *low*, when coming from the mouth of a Clergyman, he is not, in my opinion, entitled to the credit of "great purity and dignity." For,

"Should not he that negotiates between God and man
Beware of lightness in the speech? 'Tis painful
To court a grin, when you should woo a soul;
To break a jest, when pity would inspire
Pathetic exhortation. So did not Paul."

You well said of "R*****," "that he has too heavy a charge of shot (ramrods) in proportion to his powder," for instead of opposing the positions of "Sententia" with sound logic, he anticipates the Author, and makes an undignified personal attack, regardless of consequences. Much must be lament the waste of ammunition in his comparison of "somethings with somethings," which, with great labor, has brought forth *nothings*, when he is informed that "Sententia" never had the honor of delivering in public a "Poem," or an "Address on Education." Thus has he

"Spent all his powers of rant and rapsody,
And with poetic trappings graced his prose.
Ah! tinkling cymbal and high sounding brass
Smitten in vain."

Had the object of his attack existed in reality, it would not have been honorable to gratify private revenge in a public manner; but the probability is that it never existed, except in his own excited imagination.

"R*****" says it is a mistake that Washingtonians have changed their position. Well "men's opinions differ" about many things, and some will differ with him on this point. The first leaders of the Washtonian cause, preached up the gospel plan of the good Samaritan, and said nothing about the law, but now they have left the gospel and returned like Jews to the law, which will prove as ineffectual in saving men from intemperance as the Levitical law in preparing men for Heaven.

Every man who sells liquors is now registered in the public "Journal," and all the "vile epithets" that can be invented are heaped upon him. He is called worse than a brute, worse than a thief, murderer, or highway robber. When the experience of the world has proved that such language does more injury than good, it is passing strange that men will still cling to it as their only hope.

At the last State election a Temperance list of candidates was voted for in some Counties, forming a political Temperance party in opposition to every other political organization. And the cry of political Temperance papers now is "to the ballot-box," and in effect, they say, let us consign to oblivion every man who does not come up to our standard of Temperance. So it was not when Washingtonians were in their greatest glory. So it should not be now. Every good cause can and ought to stand upon its own merits, whether it be Temperance, Abolition or Religion.

In conclusion, I will venture to assert that had "R*****" known that his ideal Plagiarist was not the Author, but that it emanated from one of his warmest friends, his optics keen could not have discovered such egregious errors. SENTENTIA.

For the Democrat.

FRIEND MILLETT,—"R*****" begs leave to state that he was entirely mistaken in relation to the person whom he believed to be the author of "Sententia"—a mistake which if known would have prevented the publication of his article. He would likewise add that REPORTS, FALSE (as reports of such a character almost always are) gave rise to the elusions in that article—allusions which from a candid statement of facts are rendered unwarrantable.

The democrats of Rhode Island, have recommended to the support of the democratic party the ticket at the head of which stands Charles Jackson, the liberation candidate of last year, and the present governor. Resolutions were adopted condemning certain acts and measures of the law and order party, and declaring "that we will co-operate, without regard to party names, with those who are in favor of the immediate and unconditional restoration of THOMAS W. DORR to his rights and privileges, the establishment of the free ballot, the changing of the militia law so as to abolish the military tax, and such other reforms as shall infuse a better spirit into the administration of the legislative and judicial departments of the government.

FROM MEXICO.—Thirteen days later have been received from Vera Cruz.

Mr. Slidell, it is supposed, will return to the United States as soon as he receives answers to the despatches which he has now forwarded. He had not been received up to Feb. 17.

The citizens of Vera Cruz were looking out and hoping for the return of Santa Ana from Havana, whose arrival was expected to be the signal for the authorities to declare in his favor.

Friday, the tenth day of April next, has been appointed as a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer, by the Governor of Connecticut.

COUNTERVAILING DUTIES.

The reduction in the British tariff, proposed by Sir Robert Peel as the policy of that government, which will open the British ports to the agricultural products of the United States, annihilates the great whig argument for a high American tariff and countervailing duties. England will receive nothing from us and we should retaliate upon her by excluding her products from our market, has been the plausible and effective argument employed by the advocates of a high tariff. But it has lost its force on that side of the question, and its weight will now be felt in the other end of the scale. Protection has lost its chief support and must hereafter stand out alone a naked principle. The English market thrown open to American competition, retaliatory duties on our part would be a solecism in terms and in government. The old and century surviving British system of Protection being discarded in the land of its birth, maturity, and old age, what can be said of adopting and attempting to rejuvenate it here? The worn out and repudiated system of Monarchy is not adapted to this Republican land, where only new systems and free principles are indigenous and can be made to thrive.

The grand feature of the projected new commercial policy of England is, to permit the people to buy their bread, meat and clothing where they can be obtained at the cheapest rate. Other numerous and important reductions are to be made, which Sir Robert Peel argues will be advantageous to the British nation notwithstanding hostile tariffs, which he declares to be an argument in favor of England, for former reductions have increased the exports.

If unrestricted trade and an exchange of commodities is advantageous to communities and individuals, why should it not be mutually beneficial to nations? So it would be, the highest toned restrictionists of this country have been ready to acknowledge, if all nations would adopt the free trade policy; that if England would meet us on the same terms we might with propriety carry out free principles. With what face can such persons now oppose the reduction of our tariff to the revenue standard in view of what is taking place in England? Will they still insist that our people should pay high tax on their clothing—that twenty millions of people should be made tributary to fifteen thousand manufacturing capitalists?

Shall this young and vigorous, this intelligent and progressive Republic lag behind an old Monarchy in the adoption of government measures for the benefit of the people? While monopoly and privilege are falling before the popular impulse and flat in England, are they to be cherished and perpetuated in this government of equal rights? Let Congress give such an answer as will satisfy the American people and accord with the progressive spirit of the age.

Let the United States and Great Britain carry out the principles of free trade, and their example would soon be followed by all the other commercial nations of the world.—Bangor Democrat.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The election for Governor, Representative to Congress, and Legislature, took place in this State last Tuesday. The returns from eighty-nine towns show a majority against Williams, the democratic candidate for Governor, of 2568. Also a democratic loss in the House. The vote for Representative to Congress is not given.

The Argus, of last Friday, from which we extract, thinks it looks somewhat as though Williams was not elected.

SPOTS IN THE SUN.—Several dark spots are now visible on the disk of the sun. The area of one of them is greater than the American continent. Two of them may be seen through the smallest telescope; but the eye should be carefully protected while observing them, by means of colored or smoked glass.

Maj. General Scott has issued an order to discontinue the firing of morning and evening guns at the several military posts in our country.

The salary of the Mayor of Bangor has been reduced from three hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars.

☞ Astonishing cure of Consumption at Providence Rhode Island, by the use of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam:—

PROVIDENCE, March 10, 1843

This is to certify that I have been confined to my house almost entirely for the last five years, and entirely for the last eight months, from disease of the Lungs. During this time, I have employed eight or nine physicians in the city, all of whom failed entirely to assist me, and I had well nigh given up in despair. But fortunately I was induced to try Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, and now, having used five bottles within the last six weeks, I have so far recovered as to be able to go out, and to do my daily housework

ABBY TALBERT.

Pamphlets respecting this Great English Remedy may be had gratis of MOSES HAMMOND, only agent in Paris.

MARRIED.

In Norway, by Rev. T. J. Tenney, Mr. Jonathan G. Town to Miss Abigail D. Crockett, both of Norway.—By Rev. Charles Soule, Mr. Wm P. Stevens, of Carroll, to Miss Sabrina E. Bradbury, of Norway.—By Elder Milnor, Mr. Joshua S. Whitman to Miss Sophia Dacy, both of Greenwood.

DIED.

In Woodstock, 10th instant, Mr. Dexter Billings, aged about 33.

In East Livermore, 2d inst., of consumption, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Mr. Oliver S. Lyford, aged 32.

The subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Administrators of the Estate of

DAVID HALE,

late of Turner, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—They therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to DAVID HALE, ELIAS WHITING.

March 3, 1846. 3*3

PROBATE NOTICES.

Guardian's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall, by virtue of a License duly obtained from the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the store of James Wallier, in Lovell, in said county, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of April next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, all of the right, title and interest of HARRIET N BRICKETT, minor child of Thomas Brickett late of Sweden, in said County, deceased, in and to Lot No 1, in the 4th Range of Lots in Stoneham in said County.

ABIGAIL BRICKETT, Guardian.

Lovell, March 7, 1846 3w45

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on the premises, on Saturday, the eleventh day of April next, at one o'clock P M, so much of the Real Estate of the late Joseph Rucker, of Peru, in said County, deceased, as will produce the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges

Said Real Estate consists of the Homestead containing one acre and fifteen rods, with the buildings thereon situated in Peru Five Pews in the Methodist Chapel in said Peru.

Also—The reversion of the Widow's Dower in said property.

SAMUEL HOLMES, Administrator.

Peru, March 3, 1846 44

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, the subscriber will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the dwelling house of Elias M Carter, in Bethel on Saturday, the eleventh day of April next, at one o'clock P M., the following described property belonging to the heirs of Timothy Carter, late of Bethel in said County, deceased, for the purpose of putting out and securing the proceeds thereof on interest for the benefit of said heirs, viz:—

Two sixth parts in common and undivided of Lot numbered 43 in the Second Division of Lots in Rumford in said County commonly called the Hall Farm

EBENEZER EAMES, Guardian.

Bethel, March 3, 1846 44

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License obtained from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford I shall sell at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Monday, the 13th day of April next, at ten o'clock A M., the Homestead Farm on which Cyprian Stevens now lives in Paris, in said County, unless previously disposed of at private sale Sale on the premises, and terms then made known.

Also—at the same time certain Farming utensils, as plows, carts, harrows, scythes, &c. and some household furniture and cooking utensils.

THOMAS HILL, } Guardian of
Paris, March 3, 1846 } said Stevens. 44

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

William Frost, 3d, Administrator of the estate of Thomas J. Eveleth, late of Norway, in said county, deceased, having presented his 2nd account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

44* Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

On the Petition of Deborah K. Hall, Widow of Eldridge G Hall, late of Peru, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

44 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

William W. Hobbs & Catharine Hobbs, Executors of the last Will and Testament of William Hobbs, late of Norway, in said county, deceased, having presented their second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

44 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Daniel Cary, Guardian of Ezra C. Bradford, of Turner, in said county, a minor, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said minor,—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO F. EMERY, Register.

44 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

ROSWELL H ADLEY,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to LEVI BROWN.

March 3, 1846 44

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Richard T. Lurvey, Administrator of the estate of William Cotton late of Woodstock, in said county, deceased, having presented his fourth account of administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

*44 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Ephraim Jewett, Administrator of the estate of Phineas Wood, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased; also his private claim against said deceased; and also the petition of the Widow of said deceased praying that her Dower may be assigned her in the Real Estate of her late husband:

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

*38 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

William S. Allen, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament and Codicil of Samuel Allen, late of Oxford, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, that the said William S. Allen give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

*44 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Ebenezer True, one of the persons named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Martha A. True, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, that the said Ebenezer True give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

44 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

ASA KIMBALL,

late of Gilead, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOSEPH G. SWAN.

March 3, 1846. 44

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

JAMES SMALL,

late of Newry, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to CYRUS SMALL.

March 3, 1846. *44

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, CALVIN WHITMAN, of Hebron, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, on the fourth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and forty, conveyed to Joel Barrows, then of Hebron aforesaid, in fee and in mortgage, a certain piece or parcel of land situated in Paris, in said County, being all the lands and real estate described in the deed of one Sylvester Besse to said Whitman of even date with said Mortgage and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds. Book 69—page 132,—said Mortgage being recorded in said Registry, Book 81—page 157, to which reference may be had for a particular description of the premises. And whereas, the said Barrows, on the sixth day of July, now last past, assigned and transferred his interest and right in the premises to Ozias Millett, of Leeds, in the County of Kennebec, the undersigned:—I, the said Millett, hereby give notice, that said Whitman has neglected, and failed, to fulfil the conditions of said Mortgage, and the same has been broken, whereby I claim to have possession of said premises for and in consequence of conditions broken, in order to foreclose said Mortgage, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

OZIAS MILLETT.

June 5th, 1845. *z3w41

Bethel Academy.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on the second Wednesday in March. It will consist of two departments, a Male and Female, and all the Branches will be taught and all the advantages which are afforded in the highest schools and seminaries of the large towns and cities. MR. and MRS. FARRAR have been engaged as Preceptor and Preceptress, who will receive the aid of Assistants in both departments if necessary, and from their long experience in teaching, the Trustees feel assured that all reasonable expectations will be realized.

Terms per Quarter, from $2.50 to $3.00.

French, including speaking the language, Extra, $2.

Drawing, do $2 Landscape and Flower painting, do $2 Mezzotint, do $1.

Board at good families from $1. to $1.25, per week.

WM. FRYE, Secretary.

Bethel, Feb. 1846. 2w43

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T H. BROWN, Paris-Hill

Price.—Filling with	Gold, from	50 cts to	$1,00
do	Tin Foil,	25	50.
Cleaning set of Teeth,		50	1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,		$1,50	1,50. & 2,00

Work warranted.—March 2 tf 47

$1000 WANTED immediately in payment for the Democrat, Advertising, &c

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE

JOSEPH G. COMB,

Counsellor at Law,

PARIS, ME.

Has resumed the practice of Law.

Paris, Jany 5, 1846. is 0 v24

POETRY.

TRIFLES.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

How is it, o'er the strongest mind,
That trifles hold such sway?
A word—nay e'en a look unkind
May darken all life's day.
Oh, in this world of daily care,
The thousands that have erred
Can any hardship better bear
Than they can bear *a word!*

The man who with heroic heart
Can stern misfortune meet,
Unflinchingly perform his part,
And struggle 'gainst defeat
With faith unaltered,—yet can lose
His temper, e'en for aught
Which falls not as his will would choose,
Or proves not what he sought!

And woman can forgive a wrong,
Which casts her on the world,
Far better than forgive the tongue
That may some sneer have hurled;
A thousand times prefer a lot
As hard as want deplores,
Than feel or think herself forgot
By one her heart adores!

Alas, the human mould's at fault;
And still by turns it claims
A nobleness that can exalt,
A littleness that shames!
Of strength and weakness still combined,
Compounded of the mean and grand;
And trifles thus will shake the mind
That would a tempest stand.

Give me the soul-superior power,
That conquest over fate,
Which sways the weakness of the hour,
Rules little things as great;
That lulls the human waves of strife
With words and feelings kind,
And makes the trials of our life
The triumphs of our mind!

SENATOR LEVY—now YULEE. The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, thus speaks of the change in name of the Senator from Florida.

I have lately had the curiosity to ascertain from a friend, the cause of the recent change of Senator Levy's name to *Yulee*, which, as it embraces the history of a family who have, in a comparatively short time, passed through more singular vicissiudes than that of any other public man in the United States, I feel so strongly tempted to lay it before your readers, as to overcome my scruples in such cases. So here it is:—His grand-father, whose name was Yulee, was the First Councillor, or Grand Vizier, of the Emperor of Morocco of those days. The son of the Emperor engaged in a conspiracy against his father's life and authority, which it became the duty of the ancestor of Mr. Yulee to check and punish; and in so doing, he was compelled to throw the Prince into prison. Shortly afterwards, and while the latter was in confinement, the old Emperor died, and his son went from the prison to the throne. His first acts were to cast his father's friend and adviser into the same dungeon, where he died shortly afterwards, and to order the confiscation of his estate. As the sovereign's will was the only law known in Morocco in such cases, the family, to save their lives, were forced to fly somewhere beyond the authority of the new Emperor, and chance favored them with an escape to Gibraltar. Soon afterwards, the father of Senator Yulee, than a young man, went to Cuba, and changing his name to Levy, entered into commercial business. Mr. Y. was born in that island, and came with his parent to this country about the time of the cession of Florida to the United States, as the world knows. He is, perhaps, the youngest man in the U. S. Senate, of which he is a most useful member—notwithstanding the fact that his grandsire was as stanch and phlegmatic an old Turk as ever sat cross-legged or whiffed the houka.

A funny scene occurred a few days ago at Buffalo, in presence of his Honor the Mayor, and a number of citizens, who were busily engaged in the investigation of a case respecting four human bodies which had been *resurrectionized* the night previous, carefully packed in beef barrels, labelled "Pork," and destined for the Eastern Market. ["*Surgeon's Hall.*"

One of the bodies happened to be the last remains of an old negro wood sawyer, who had been buried by subscription among his colored acquaintances, and (to use the language of his bereaved widow, who was assailing the court with all sorts of lamentations,) had *gwan to roos in Aberem's buzzum.* In vain the court tried to quiet the inconsolable and indignant Dinah; it was all to no purpose—"her 'husban' has been dug up; and de white folks gwan to make sassenger ob him."

At last his honor ordered her out of court, when turning her large saucer eyes upon the Mayor, she exclaimed: "I'll tell you what it am, massa mare, 'taint no use nigger to die any more, at all, now, for de wite folks dig 'em rite up de berry next day."

"Dat's a fac," exclaimed another old darkey, with solemn emphasis, "dat's a fac—an de nex time I scribe a dollar and half to berry nigger, de funeral will hab to be postponed on count of de inclemency ob de wedder."

A thief one night entered the chamber of a printer, and commenced a vigorous search.—The man being awakened by the noise, very coolly accosted the impudent thief as follows: "My friend what do you expect to find here in the night when I cannot find anything at daylight?"

An Irishman recommending a cow, said she would give good milk, year after year, without having calves, because it run in the breed, as she come from a cow that never had a calf.

A paper in the West abuses a professional gentleman as a "*briefless lawyer.*" The Louisville Journal takes his cotemporary to task, and admonishes him never to abuse a man *without a cause.*

A close observer of the fashion, says an exchange paper, remarks that "ladies" dresses are fuller *behind* than he ever saw them *before.*

A Philadelphia paper says, "Calf skins have been *tanned* in this city in two minutes."

Treasurer's Notice,—Byron.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non resident proprietors and owners of Land and other Real Estate in the Town of Byron, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the Taxes assessed on the Real Estate in said Town for the year 1844, which remain unpaid, have been returned to me by William Thomas, Collector of said Town for the year 1844 and deficient highway tax for 1843, and the following are the sums which remain unpaid, viz:—

Andrew Brown, Agent.

No. of Lot.	No. of Range	No. of Acres	Value. $	Tax. $ c.
4	1	100	45	62
5	1	100	45	62
1	1	100	15	21
8	1	100	10	14
10	1	100	15	21
11	1	100	15	21
12	1	100	10	14
4	2	100	40	54
5	2	100	45	62
6	2	100	40	54
12	2	100	10	14
13	2	100	15	21
14	2	100	10	14
15	2	100	10	14
3	3	100	40	54
4	3	100	45	62
5	3	100	30	40
12	3	100	15	21
13	3	100	15	21
14	3	100	10	14
15	3	100	30	40
3	4	100	45	62
4	4	100	45	62
5	4	100	30	40
6	4	100	30	40
7	4	100	30	40
8	4	100	20	27
11	4	100	45	62
12	4	100	30	40
13	4	100	100	1 49
14	4	100	100	1 49
15	4	100	10	14
3	5	100	40	54
4	5	100	40	54
7	5	100	30	41
8	5	100	15	21
9	5	100	15	21
10	5	100	20	27
3	6	100	40	54
4	6	100	15	21
5	6	100	15	21
9	6	100	30	41
3	7	100	40	54
4	7	100	40	54
5	7	100	40	54
6	7	100	40	54
9	7	100	15	21
10	7	100	15	21
11	7	100	10	15
12	7	100	15	21
13	7	100	10	14
14	7	100	15	21
15	7	100	10	14
2	8	100	30	41
3	8	100	30	41
4	8	100	45	61
6	8	100	45	61
9	8	100	40	54
12	8	100	15	21

Addrew Brown, Agent.

No. of Lot.	No. of Range	No. of Acres	Value. $	Tax. $ c.
13	8	100	20	27
14	8	100	30	41
15	8	100	35	48
7	9	100	10	14
8	9	100	10	14
3	9	100	40	54
4	9	100	40	54
5	9	100	40	54
12	9	100	20	27
13	9	100	30	41
14	9	100	40	54
1	10	100	40	54
3	10	100	40	54
6	10	100	50	68
13	10	100	15	21
14	10	100	15	21
1	11	100	15	21
6	11	100	20	27
2	12	100	20	27
10	12	100	10	14
10	13	100	15	21
11	16	100	20	27
8	16	100	20	27
11	16	100	20	27
3	16	100	15	21
3	17	100	40	54
5	17	100	15	21
12	17	100	12	17
1	18	100	15	21
2	18	100	15	21
3	18	100	30	41
4	18	100	10	14
5	18	100	15	21
6	18	100	40	54
11	18	100	12	16
15	18	100	30	41
2	19	100	12	17
3	19	100	40	54
4	19	100	40	54
5	19	100	40	54
6	19	100	40	54
7	19	100	40	54
12	19	100	10	14
1	20	100	10	14
2	20	100	10	14
3	20	288	40	54
4	20	217	40	54
5	20	105	40	54
6	20	191	40	54
7	20	182	40	54
8	20	170	40	54
9	20	158	15	21
1	21	153	20	27
2	21	141	40	54
3	13	100	45	61
6	12	100	35	49

Names.	No. of Lot.	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Value. $	Tax. $ c.	Deficient Highway tax 1843 $ c.
John E. Stacy	5	13	100	100	1 35	
do	4	11	100	100		2 70
John Bradeen, farm,			100	150	2 03	4 12
B. Babier,			100	50	68	88
Unknown,	8	10	100	50	81	
Wm. Simpson,	9	10	100	50	63	1 08
S. B. Ireland,	5	11	100	50	68	
Unknown,	4	17	100	50	68	
do	6	13	100	50	68	
do	5	10	100	50	60	

JOHN STOCKBRIDGE, Treasurer of Byron.
Feb. 10th, 1846. 3w43

Notice.

I hereby certify to the public in general that from this date I do hereby relinquish to my son, JOSEPH F. STOCKBRIDGE, his time, to act and trade for himself;—and that from this date I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay none of his debts.

JOHN STOCKBRIDGE.

Witness:—BENJAMIN PAGE.
Byron, February 12th, 1846 3w13

Hebron Academy.

THE Spring Term of Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, under the tuition of Mr. B. F. PARSONS, our late useful Teacher.

Students, who wish to board themselves, probably can obtain rooms as heretofore.

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.
Feb. 9, 1846. 3w42

Sheriff's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the several Customers in the County of Oxford that he has been duly re appointed and Commissioned as Sheriff of said County of Oxford.

O'NIEL W. ROBINSON.
Waterford, January 25th, 1846 *3*

SIMEON CUMMINGS,

AGENT for Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Paris Hill. 6mjune10

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to J. G. Marble, by note or account, must call on J. G. Cole and settle the same on or before the first day of March next, if they would save cost.

J. C. MARBLE.
Paris, Jan. 5, 1846. tf 34

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harbouring or trusting JACOB NEWTON on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting, as I have made suitable provision for said Newton at my house in Dixfield, in pursuance with my agreement with the town of Dixfield.

PETER AUSTIN
Dixfield, March 9, 1846. 4*

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, M

—*JUST PUBLISHED*—

GREAT MEDICAL RE-PRINT.

First American, from the Tenth English Edition.

SELF MANAGEMENT
AND CURE OF
Pulmonary Consumption,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

BY W. T. BUCHAN, M. D.
Of London, England.

With a Portrait of the Author, and Engravings illustrative of the Anatomy of the Lungs.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS.

This work contains a brief and distinct description of the ANATOMY OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS—an outline of Dr. Buchan's highly successful method of treating Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption—an account of his NEW AND POWNRFUL REMEDY—and directions for SELF-MANAGEMENT AND CURE, adapted to popular use.

It is the result of nearly Twenty Years' practice and experiment in the City of London, and the combined experience of the most learned Physicians and Surgeons of the age.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Chapter 1. Design of the Work—Deceptions practised by Physicians—Self Knowledge desirable—Personal and Views of the Author—his Opinions tested—his Discoveries—Value of the Work.

Chapter 2. Anatomy of the Chest and Lungs, with Engravings—Plain description of the Wind Pipe—Pectoral Tubes—the Lungs—Pleura—Food Pipe—Arteries and Veins of the Lungs, &c. &c.

Chapter 3. Examination of the Chest—Signs of Health or Disease—Form and Size of the Chest—Sounds of Breathing and the Voice—how to discover Disease.

Chapter 4. Vital Signs of Disease—Difficulty of Breathing—Coughing—Pain—Expectoration—State of the Pulse—Fever, &c.

Chapter 5. Discoveries and Claims of the Author—Early Trials and Success—Great Chemical Fact Established—Result of the Author's treatment of Consumption.

Chapter 6. Varieties of Pectoral Pulmonary Disease—Physical Signs—Symptoms and Effects—Directions of Self-Management and Cure—Sore Throat—Croup—Cold and Cough—Bronchitis—Spitting of Blood—Inflammation of the Lungs.

Chapter 7. Tuberculous Consumption—its various Stages, Signs, Symptoms and Effects—Minute Directions for Prevention, Self-Management and Cure—forming a perfect Manual of Medical advice and treatment.

Chapter 8. General Treatment—Preventive Measures—Diet,—Exercise—Bathing—Recipes for a Pulmonary Wash for the Chest—Medicated Jacket—Pulmonary Ointment—Feet Drafts—Pectoral Pills—Nervine—Natural History—Popular and Medical Opinion of its Virtues—Curious facts from the Old Writers—Value of Vegetable Remedies.

This Work and the Treatment which it recommends, are held in the highest possible esteem in Great Britain, as the extracts from public journals, which are given in the Appendix, will abundantly show. Dr. Buchan truly declares, that with the simple Guide, "*a Consumptive patient may do more for himself than any ordinary physician can do, by any of the common methods of practice.*"

Published by D. F. BRADLEE, 120 Washington Street, Boston, and sold by all the Booksellers and dealers in new publications in the United States.

Price only 25 cents per Copy—the usual discount to the trade.

Agents for the Sale of the Work.

Paris, M. Hammond; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, Grover & Bartlett; Turner, John Blake; Dixfield, Charles P. Cleaves; Poland, Wm. Cousins; Harrison, H. Blake; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell; Portland, Edward Mason.

Feb. 27, 1846 1y 42

WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF
Wild Cherry,
THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR
CONSUMPTION,

AND the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the

PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a

DISEASED LIVER.

In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances where patients had eminent Lung and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY had been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the LIVER to a healthy action, and in many instances effected

PERMANENT CURES,

after every known remedy had failed to produce the desired effect.

Opinion of a regular Physician.

EXETER, Me., Sept. 20, 1845

This certifies that I have recommended the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in Diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many in this town have used it, and have been cured by my patients, of with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

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No Quackery! No Deception!

All published statements of cures performed by this medicine, are, in every respect, TRUE.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits & Imitations.* ☜

The unparalleled and successful efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in all the diseases for which it is recommended, during many years after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to put off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam.

Be careful and get the genuine DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. None genuine unless signed by I. BUTTS. Address all orders to SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; Zebulon Chadbourne, Jr., Oxford; E. & L. Atwood & Co., Bucktield; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel. [Feb. 3, 1846.—1y

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List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at PARIS, Me., Dec 31, 1845.

Bowker, Miss Mary T.—Brooks, Otis W.—Benson, Mrs Charlotte F.—Bulster, David, 2—Bridgham, Geo.—Caldwell, Joseph P—Chandler, Reuben, Jr.—Doble, Mrs Louisa—Dean, Asa—Follett, Lewis Fuller, Nathaniel—Farrington, Dobbins & Fessenden—Gunderson, John—Hersey, Mrs Hannah—Holmes, E. A. Esq.—Mathews, Asa—Mathews, Wenthrop—Marshall, Moses—Morton, Mrs Prudencia S—Millett, Amos—Paine, Abigail L—Perkins, Rev. Cornelius—R. W. Master or Secretary of Oxford Lodge—Rogers, Capt Edmund—Rounsavel, S—Rich, Delania—Stephens, Ebenezer—Swan, William—Waterhouse, Stephen L.—Walsh, Marten.

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

Hay for Sale!

FOR sale, 25 or 30 TONS FIRST RATE INTERVALE HAY. Enquire of

F. BUMIS.
Paris Hill, Dec 22, 1845 tf 33

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business of Mine, or otherwise, promptly attended to
Feb. 14 1845 tf

Great Attraction for the New Year!

THE ILLUSTRATED
New England Family Magazine,
NEW VOLUME!—JAN. 1846!

MESSRS. BRADBURY, SODEN & CO. will issue on the 20th of December the January number of this highly popular and valuable Magazine; being the first number of a new volume. The great success which the publishers have met with in commencing a "Family Magizine" that should impart to its readers useful knowledge, as well as amusement and recreation, has determined them to make greater efforts to render the work still more valuable and attractive the coming year. They respectfully ask, therefore, the encouragement and patronage of every person who desires to have useful and instructive works take the place of the light and frivolous love tales, calculated to excite the bad passions in the young, which are, under the mask of "cheap Literature," now so widely spread over the land

Specimen numbers will be freely furnished when sent for, free of expense, and the publishers ask of an enlightened public an examination of their work. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that clubs of ten are supplied with the work at One Dollar a Year, or one copy of the "Family Magazine" and one copy of "Robert Merry's Museum" are supplied one year for Two Dollars—a degree of cheapness, quantity of matter considered, which has no parallel

The Family Magazine will be published as heretofore on or near the first day of each month, on clear type and fine white paper. Each number will contain forty-eight double pages of reading matter, and be illustrated with from eight to twelve new and beautiful

WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

Making at the end of the year a splendid pictoral volume of useful and entertaining matter, containing 576 pages, and more than one hundred Wood Engravings.

TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance. To clubs, as before, when payments are made strictly in advance,

Three copies one year,		Four Dollars.	
Five	" "	Six	"
Ten	" "	Ten	"

or only One Dollar a Copy!!

☞ One copy of the Family Magazine and one copy of Robert Merry's Museum, (a magazine for youth, edited by the famous "Peter Parley,") one year,

Two dollars if paid in advance.

Periodical dealers and agents will be supplied with the above works at the most liberal discount. All orders (cash enclosed) must be addressed,

BRADBURY, SODEN & CO
33 12 School Street, Boston.

GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Puchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most learned skilled Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable.* The Hungarian Balsam has cured and will cure the most *desperate* of Cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

☞ Sold, in large bottles, at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agent, gratis—only.

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June 5, 1845. 1y 4

Asiatic Liniment.

THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY best preperation ever got up for the cure of Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Crust, Spinal Irritation, and almost any local inflammation.—It may be considered a desideratum in the list of curatives, combining advantages not possessed by any other preparation of the kind, in prompt and efficient in its action, and may be relied on as perfectly safe in all cases for which it is recommended. It will not soil the clothing nor the skin, as do most of the "Counterfeits" brought out under the name of Liniment, but is perfectly clean and has a fragrant smell, subject to of more importance than many suppose who imagine that any thing that smells and tastes bad, and is offensive to the highest degree, must surely possess wonderful powers in a Medicine. It is put up in a neat and attractive style, and sells at the low prices of

25 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Prepared and sold by

H. R. HINKLEY, *Apothecary,*
PORTLAND, Me.

For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, Paris; Nash's Harbor, West Buckfield; Sabattus Bridgham, Bucktield; I. S. Bumpass, Hebron; E. T. Loring, Poor & Adams, Woodstock; Houghton & Tuell, Greenwood; Kimball & Crocker, Bucktield; Bethel; Henry Ward, West Bethel; Smith & Small, Newry; Farnum & Hall, Hanover; Joshua Gould, Rumford; Lewis Read Mexico; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Bodman, Canton; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; J. A. Kimball, N. Turner; Wm. B. Bray, Turner Village; Joshua Furnum, Minot; N. L. Humphrey, Cumberland; John A. Berry, Saco; Albert Harding, Saccarappa; D. B. Clement, J. & N. Porter, and Rider & Co., Gorham; N. Reynolds & Son, Lewiston; Robert Ingall, Sheffield, N. H.

For sale in Portland by JOSHUA DORGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally. [Dec. 25, 1845—1y3

JOSIAH S. GOLE,
Counsellor at Law,
PARIS, ME.

Has resumed the practice of Law.
Paris, Jan'y 6, 1846 tf 34

PROSPECTUS OF THE
Young People's Magazine.

THIS Magazine is edited by SETH SMITH; this gentleman has been so long and favorably known to the reading public, that to mention his name is recommendation sufficient to ensure the magazine a hearty welcome from the American people. And we are happy to announce the Rev. J. S. C. Abbott as among the regular contributors. And also Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith, with other of our best female writers. It will be issued monthly, on handsome paper, and each No. embellished with a steel engraving and a flower painted from nature. The first No. is now ready to deliver to subscribers. Terms $1,00 per year, or 10 cents for a single number.

The above work is got up in better style than any other magaz ne published for youth in the United States. We challenge investigation for the proof of this assertion. Please read the introduction below.

Introduction.—The design of this work is to present a useful and interesting periodical to the youth of our country,—one that, while it shall amuse, shall also instruct and enlighten; and not merely instruct and enlighten, but elevate and purify. A work which shall do its share towards guiding the youth of our country in the path that will lead them to usefulness and respectability as citizens, and honor and happiness as men and Christians. With this general object in view, all suitable topics will be discussed, and the best material sought for, both original and selected, wherever it may by available. The world of fact and the world of fancy will both be explored, and their choicest treasure brought home and spread before our young readers.

Without bias in party politics, the work will present clear and condensed views of political statistics, institutions, and men of the country; and without sectarianism, it will aim to present such matter as may be acceptable to any Christian family.

Stories, Poetry, History, Biography, Science and Art, will all be made to contribute to our general design—Biographical notices of the distinguished men of our country and occasionally of other countries, both ancient and modern; American history; the history and statistics of the individual States, from Maine to Texas and from New York to Oregon; Indian stories of romance, with historical sketches of various tribes, from the time the Europeans first landed upon these shores till the present time;—these are among the prominent sources from which our pages will be filled. And tho' this work is designed mainly for youth, it is intended that it shall be so conducted that the youth who takes it and preserves it, shall find it a pleasant and valuable companion in middle life or in old age.

All letters, orders, &c., should be address to

J. K. WELLMAN, Proprietor,
37 118 Nassau street, N. Y.

To the Honorable County Commissioners Court to be holden at Paris for and within the County of Oxford the third Tuesday of December, 1845, by adjournment.—

WE the undersigned respectfully represent to your Honors that the County road as now travelled from Andover line through Andover North Surplus, Letter C Surplus, and Letter B to New Hampshire line—also the County road as travelled from or near J. J. Bragg's in Letter B where it intersects the road from Andover to New Hampshire line, through Letter B and Number Five, First Range, to the North line of said Number Five (known as the Megallaway road)—also the road from the North line of Holmes which intersects the Cross road in Letter B.—all of said roads are out of repair and unsafe, and public good requires that they should be made good roads for carriages. We therefore request your Honors to assess a sufficient tax on said townships, viz.—Andover North Surplus, Letter C. Surplus, Letter B Number Five First Range, as will put all of said roads in good repair for carriages, &c.

As in duty bound, &c

JOHN LOMBARD & 5 others.
Andover, Dec 1, 1845

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss Court of County Commissioners, December Term, 1845, by adjournment.

ON the foregoing Petition, the Commissioners being satisfied that the Petitioners ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said petition, Ordered, That said Petitioners give notice thereof by causing an attested copy of said petition and of this Order of Court thereon to be published six weeks successively in the Age, printed at Augusta in the County of Kennebec, and in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, the last publication in each of said papers to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris in and for said County on the second Tuesday of May next, that all person interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, CLERK.

A true copy of said Petition and Order of Court thereon.
6w41 Attest—J. G. COLE, CLERK.

NORWAY STEEP FALLS.

THE Subscribers would say to their Friends and Customers, that they have on hand as usual, a good assortment of

English, French and AMERICAN DRY GOODS;
CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE;
Hard Ware and Cuttery;
W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES;
HOLLOW WARE;

Nails and Glass; Iron and Steel; Salt; Fish; Lime; Flour; Sole and Upper Leather, Boots and Shoes; Feathers &c &c &c

ALSO—50 bbls CLEAR PORK, packed by ourselves, at wholesale and retail.

Fur Goods,

Such as Buffalo Robes, Caps, Boas and Muffs, Neck Ties, &c, which we pledge ourselves to sell at fair and lowest prices, and will endeavor to make all who may favor us with their custom satisfied that *we sell Goods, according to quality, as low, to say the least, as any Store in the County.*

☞ We want in exchange for Goods or Cash—
25 tons Pork, 2000 bushels Beans,
5000 bushels Oats, 10 tons Dry Apple,
25 tons Clover Seed,
1000 bushels Herds Grass Seed,
5 tons good Butter,
New Milk and Shipping Cheese,
Corn, Wheat, Rye, Shipping Furs,
2000 Wool Skins, 10,000 lbs Wool,
Hides, Shingles and Clapboards, &c &c.

DENISON & FYLER.
Norway Falls, Nov 25, 1845 5w32

N. B. Having made some different arrangements with regard to our business, the Notes and accounts due A. C. Denison & Co. must be paid without fail, previous to the first of January, 1846.

DENISON & FYLER.

PRENTISS & RAWSON,
Attornies and Councillors at Law,
BANGOR, MAINE.

☞ Office at the East End of Strickland's new Block over H. J. Flagg's Store.

H. E. PRENTISS.
J. F. RAWSON.
Nov. 11, 1845 6m *